



Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets

Publication number:

**0 374 742
A1**

12

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

21 Application number: 89123172.2

51 Int. Cl.⁵: A61G 7/057

22 Date of filing: 14.12.89

30 Priority: 23.12.88 IT 2308688

43 Date of publication of application:
27.06.90 Bulletin 90/26

84 Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE ES FR GB LI NL

71 Applicant: Di Blasi, Rosario
Via Messina 6
I-96015 Francofonte Siracusa(IT)

72 Inventor: Di Blasi, Rosario
Via Messina 6
I-96015 Francofonte Siracusa(IT)

74 Representative: Giambrocono, Alfonso, Dr.
Ing. et al
Ing. A. Giambrocono & C. S.r.l. Via Rosolino
Pilo 19/B
I-20129 Milano(IT)

54 Bed with its resting surface at least partly of keyboard form.

57 A bed (1) is provided with a frame (2, 102) and a keyboard-form resting surface (3, 103) comprising a series of mutually independent transverse adjacent removable elements (5, 105, 205) which are vertically mobile independently of each other. Said movement is produced by hydraulic cylinder-piston units (6), manually or motor-operated articulated parallelogram systems (270), or equivalent systems.

EP 0 374 742 A1

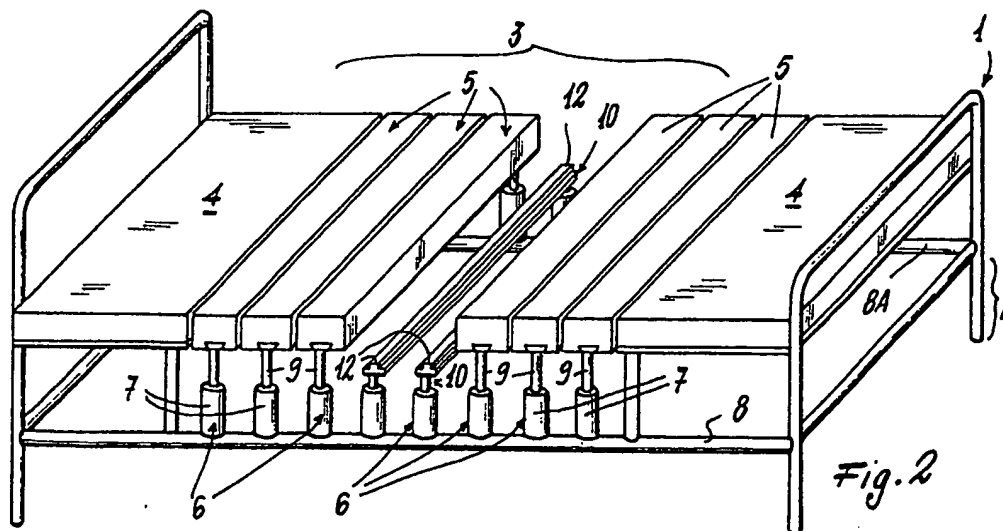


Fig. 2

BED WITH ITS RESTING SURFACE AT LEAST PARTLY OF KEYBOARD FORM

This invention relates to a bed, in particular a bed suitable for use in hospitals, nursing homes and the like, in those cases in which the user is obliged, for illness or other reasons, to remain lying for a considerable time.

It is well known that persons who for medical reasons are obliged to remain in bed for a considerable time are subject to the formation of painful sores (bed sores) caused by prolonged pressure on limited regions of the body.

Various methods are already known for preventing the formation of said sores on patients compelled to remain in bed for a considerable time.

One of these methods involves a mattress to be placed below the patient and consisting of a double series of flexible tubes arranged alternating with each other.

These flexible tubes are formed by gluing two sheets of flexible plastics material one on the other in a suitable manner to form a mattress having the thickness of a usual beach bed. The two series of tubes can be alternately inflated and deflated by a suitable electrically driven pump.

This method does not eliminate the problems which arise during a long period in bed. In this respect the patient is always in contact with the mattress and even the alternate deflating of the two series of flexible tubes does not result in the separation of the patient's body from the mattress, but merely reduces the pressure on that part of the body above the tubes from which the air has been removed.

Furthermore, the tube inflation (or deflation) extends over the entire surface of the mattress and it is not possible to limit this action to a chosen limited region thereof.

An object of the present invention is therefore to provide a bed, in particular for persons obliged for medical reasons to remain in a lying position for long periods, which prevents the formation of bed sores.

A further object is to provide a bed of the aforesaid type which enables the patient to undergo treatment in regions of his body resting on the bed without him having to leave the bed or be moved from his supine position.

These and further objects which will be more apparent to the expert of the art are attained by a bed of the aforesaid type, characterised by comprising a frame and an at least partly keyboard-form resting surface comprising a series of mutually independent transverse adjacent elements which are vertically mobile independently of each other relative to the resting surface, means being

provided rigid with the bed frame for generating the movement of said elements.

The present invention will be more apparent from the accompanying drawing, which is provided by way of non-limiting example and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the bed according to the invention with a part shown in section for greater clarity;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the bed of Figure 1 with certain parts removed;

Figure 3 is an enlarged perspective partly sectional view of part of the bed of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modification of the bed of Figure 1;

Figure 5 is a cross-section through a further modification of the bed of Figure 1 but with certain parts removed; and

Figure 6 is a view similar to that of Figure 5 but of a further modification of the bed of Figure 1.

In Figures 1 to 3 the bed is indicated overall by the reference numeral 1 and comprises a frame 2 and a resting surface 3. The resting surface 3 comprises two fixed ends 4 and, between these, elements 5 which are mobile vertically relative to the plane defined by the resting surface 3. Said mobile elements 5 are arranged transversely and adjacent to each other along the resting surface 3. They are also mutually independent. Said elements 5 are moved independently by hydraulic cylinder-piston units 6 each provided with a fixed part or cylinder 7 rigid with a cross-member 8, 8A of the frame 2, and a rod 9 mobile within said cylinder 7 under the pressure of a fluid.

The various cylinder-piston units 6 are arranged on parallel cross-members 8 and 8A of the bed 1 in facing pairs. In this manner the rods 9 of any two cylinder-piston units 6 which face each other on said two cross-members 8 and 8A support the opposing ends of load-bearing bars 10 which support the element 5. Said element (see specifically Figure 3) comprises a base part or base 11 which can be inserted, advantageously by sliding, onto the load-bearing bar 10. For this purpose there is provided in the base 11 a recess 11A in which a corresponding advantageously dovetail-shaped part (as shown in Figure 3) of the bar 10 is housed and can slide.

On the base 11 of each element 5 there is secured a length of padding 13 for the element 5 and formed advantageously of sponge rubber, wool or other similar material. The padding 13 is covered by a piece 14 of fabric (known hereinafter as the bed-sheet), the edges 15 of which are elasticized so that it fits properly around the padding 13, while at the same time can be easily removed

from it when required.

The cylinder-piston units 6 (which can be replaced by other usual mechanical or electromagnetic means for raising the elements 5) are connected to a hydraulic, pneumatic or hydropneumatic circuit, the pipes of which are shown schematically by dashed lines 20 in Figure 1. Each cylinder-piston unit 6 or pair of cylinder-piston units 6 which face each other on the cross-members 8 and 8A can be operated independently of the remaining cylinder-piston units or pairs of cylinder-piston units 6. For this purpose, the pipes 20 of the hydraulic circuit or the like, which comprises known elements (pump, tank etc.) shown grouped together for simplicity within the block 21, are fitted with usual means (valves or solenoid valves) for feeding and discharging the fluid of said circuit to and from the cylinder-piston units 6. The means 6, called hereinafter simply valves, are controlled advantageously by a microprocessor circuit or more simply microprocessor 23, which on the basis of the data provided by the user and a preset programme, causes the fluid under pressure to be fed to or discharged from the cylinder-piston units 6.

It will now be supposed that the bed 1 is to be used, and more particularly that the elements 5 positioned in the centre of the resting surface 3 (substantially those removed in Figure 2) are to be lowered.

To this end, the user by way of a usual interface commands the microprocessor 23, which opens the valves 22 corresponding to the pairs of cylinder-piston units 6 supporting those elements 5. The valves enable that fluid, such as air, present in the fixed parts 7 (or cylinders) of said cylinder-piston units to be vented, so enabling the rods 9 to retract into said cylinders. In this manner the load-bearing bars 10 descend, thus lowering the required elements 5.

Using the microprocessor 23 it is also possible to programme the movements of the individual elements, both in terms of their sequence and in terms of the times at which they are to move. It is also possible, preferably with the element 5 lowered, to remove it by its base 11, together with the padding 13, for example in order to change the bed-sheet 14. This is done by withdrawing said base 11 (and the padding 13) from the part 12 of the load-bearing bar 10, then removing the bed-sheet from said padding 13 and replacing it with another. Because of the elastic edges 15 with which the bed-sheet is provided, this operation is very quick and simple. Having done this, the base 11 (together with the padding 13) is reinserted on the bar 10 and the element 5 is returned to the level of the other elements forming the resting surface 3. In this manner all the fabric pieces

associated with the various mobile elements 5 (and also those associated with the fixed parts 4 which are advantageously removably associated with support bars, not shown) can be replaced without having to cause the patient to leave the bed or move from his lying position.

Finally, it should be noted that the hydraulic pipes 20 and valves 22 are advantageously positioned within the cross-members 8, 8A of the frame 2 of the bed 1, the elements of the hydraulic circuit 21 being located at the foot of the bed, and the connections between the valves 22 and microprocessor 23 being also located within the cross-members 8 and 8A, which microprocessor 23 can be located on a table (not shown) associated with the frame 2 of the bed 1.

Figure 4 shows a first modification of the bed described with reference to Figures 1 to 3. In Figure 4, elements corresponding to those described and represented in Figures 1, 2 and 3 are indicated by the same reference numerals plus 100.

In the figure under examination, at least one end portion 150 of the resting surface 103 comprising at least one of the fixed parts 104 is inclinable on said resting surface 103. In Figure 4, for simplicity that portion 150 close to the headpiece 101A of the bed 100 is shown inclinable, said portion 150 comprising not only the fixed part 104 but also mobile elements 105 (two in Figure 4). The portion 150 is again moved by at least one cylinder-piston unit 151 connected to a cross-member 101B of the bed headpiece 101A. The cylinder-piston units 106 relative to the elements 105 of the inclinable portion 150 are carried by supports 152 secured at one end to the fixed part 104 and hinged at the other end at 153 to arms 154 extending from the cross-members 108 and 108A. The use of the illustrated bed 101 is analogous to that of the bed shown in Figures 1 and 2, and will therefore not be further described.

Figures 5 and 6 show a further embodiment of the bed of the preceding figures. In these figures, parts equal to those described with reference to Figures 1 to 3 are indicated by the same reference numerals plus 200.

In Figures 5 and 6 each element 205 is moved by an articulated parallelogram system 270.

In particular, the support bar 210 for each mobile element 205 forms one of the sides of the articulated parallelogram. This bar comprises projections, to which a further two sides 273 of the parallelogram 270 are hinged, at 272. The sides 273 are hinged at 274 to projections 275 extending from the cross-members 208 and 208A of the bed 201 in positions corresponding with each mobile element 205, and are hinged at 276 to the other side 277 of the articulated parallelogram. In the

embodiment shown in Figure 5, on one of said two sides 273 there acts a connecting rod 280 operated by a crank 281 rotated by an electric motor 282, for example of the direct current and advantageously stepping type. This motor is fixed to a cross-member 283 parallel to the (upper) cross-member 208A and located between this latter and the floor on which the bed 201 rests.

In contrast, in Figure 6 each articulated parallelogram 270 is moved manually. For this purpose, on one of the two sides 273 of each articulated parallelogram there acts an arm 290 hinged at 291 to said side 273 and at 292 to a lever 293. This lever is hinged at 294 to a projection 295 rigid with a bar 296 arranged perpendicular to the cross-members 208A and 283 and supported by these latter. Finally, two projections 297 and 298 are provided on the bar 296 to act as limit stops for the movement of the arm 290.

To use the bed 201 shown in Figure 5, the motor 282 is operated in any known manner to rotate the crank 281. This latter, via the connecting rod 280, deforms the articulated parallelogram 270 and thus lowers the mobile element 205 rigid with it.

Again in this case the electric motor or motors 282 associated with each mobile element 205 can be programmed. This is done, as described in relation of Figures 1 and 2, by a microprocessor (not shown in Figure 5) located for example to the side of the bed 201. The bed 201 shown in Figure 6 is used by a user rotating the lever 293, with consequent movement of the arm 290 from a position in which it abuts against the projection 297 to a different position in which it abuts against the projection 298. In this manner, the articulated parallelogram 270 is made to move, with consequent lowering of the mobile element 205.

It should be noted that with the described embodiment illustrated in Figure 6, each element 5 can assume only two positions, defined by the cooperation between the arm 290 and the projections 297 and 298, whereas each element 5 or 105 of the beds shown in Figures 1, 2, 4 and 5 can assume any position between that of a completely raised element 5 (or 105) and that of a completely lowered element 5 (or 105).

Summarising, in the bed according to the present invention the resting surface consists of various mutually independent adjacent elements connected to the bed frame in an articulated manner, ie such that each of said elements can be lowered, ie displaced from the resting plane, and can be raised to be returned to the level of said resting plane. In addition, each element can be easily removed. The individual elements can be lowered and raised either manually or automatically by suitable mechanical means, and can be pro-

grammed in their sequence and times of movement.

Certain elements which it is considered not necessary to move, such as those corresponding to the head and/or feet, can be fixed to the frame in a non-articulated manner.

When a person lies on said bed, the temporary intended lowering of one or more elements, and their consequent separation from those parts of the body subject to the formation of bed sores, obviates any possibility of formation of such sores as prolonged compression on limited parts of the body is prevented. In addition, if the various mobile elements are alternately raised and lowered in a programmed manner, a form of massage is obtained which favours blood circulation and thus improves the general state of the patient.

In addition to this, by removing suitable mobile elements, it is possible to expose and therefore make accessible that part of the patient's body which requires specific localized treatment, without actually moving the patient. Furthermore, the patient can be put in a position to comfortably satisfy his physiological needs by lowering and/or removing suitable elements.

Claims

1. A bed, in particular for persons obliged to spend long periods in a lying position, characterised by comprising a frame (2, 102) and a keyboard-form resting surface (3, 103), said resting surface comprising a series of mutually independent adjacent preferably transverse elements (5, 105, 205) which are vertically mobile independently of each other relative to the resting surface (3, 103), means (6, 106, 282, 293) being provided for generating the movement of said elements (5, 105, 205), said means being rigid with the bed frame (2, 102).

2. A bed as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the mobile elements (5, 105, 205) are removable.

3. A bed as claimed in claims 1 and 2, characterised in that the mobile elements (5, 105, 205) comprise a base part (11) which can be secured to a load-bearing bar (10) subjected to the action of the means (6, 106, 282, 293) for moving said elements, on said base part (11) there being fixed a length of padding (13), said padding (13) being covered by a piece of fabric (14, 214) having elasticized edges (15).

4. A bed as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that the base part (11) comprises a recess (11A) into which a projecting part (12) of the load-bearing bar (10) can be slidably inserted, said projecting part (12) being advantageously of dovetail shape.

5. A bed as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the means for generating the movement of the mobile elements (5, 105) are cylinder-piston units (6, 106) positioned facing each other on parallel cross-members (8, 8A; 108, 108A) of the frame (2, 102) of the bed (1, 101), each of said cylinder-piston units (6, 106) having a fixed part (7, 107) rigid with said cross-members (8; 8A; 108, 108A) and a mobile rod (9, 109) connected to the mobile element (5, 105).

mobile element (105) being associated with said end portion (150).

6. A bed as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the means for generating the movement of the mobile elements (205) act on articulated parallelograms (270) which carry said elements (205) on one of their sides (210), each of said parallelograms being supported by cross-members (208, 208A) of the frame of the bed (201) via two of its sides (273) which are hinged (at 274) to projections (275) rigid with said cross-members (208, 208A).

7. A bed as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the means associated with each articulated parallelogram (270) for generating the movement thereof are electric motors (282) preferably of direct current and advantageously stepping type, each being rigid with a cross-member (283) parallel to one (208A) of the cross-members (208, 208A) of the frame of the bed (201) and located between this latter and the floor on which the bed (201) rests, each of said electric motors (282) acting on a connecting rod (208) - crank (281) system connected to one side (273) of each articulated parallelogram (270).

8. A bed as claimed in claim 6, characterised in that the means for producing the movement of each articulated parallelogram (270) are levers (293), each of said levers being hinged (at 292) to an arm (290) secured to one (273) of the sides of the articulated parallelogram (270), each of said levers (293) being also hinged (at 294) to a projecting part (295) of a bar (296) located between one (208A) of the cross-members (208, 208A) and a lower cross-member (283) parallel to this latter, on said bar (296) there being provided abutments (297, 298) to act as limit stops for the movement of the arm (290) secured to said lever.

9. A bed as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that the means (6, 106, 282) for producing the movement of the mobile elements (5, 105, 205) are connected to a microprocessor circuit (23).

10. A bed as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterised in that the resting surface (103) comprises at least one inclinable end portion (150), said end portion (150) comprising a fixed part (104) of the resting surface (103) and advantageously at least one mobile element (105), the movement of said end part being produced by gears, hydraulic means (151) or the like, supports (152) for carrying the means (106) for moving the

5

10

15

20

25

30

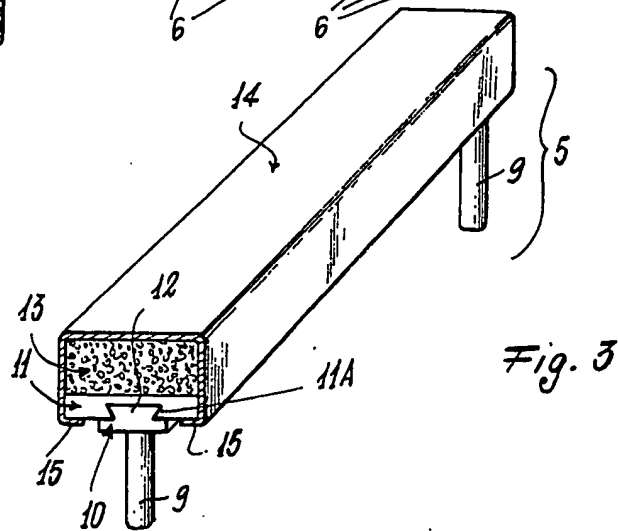
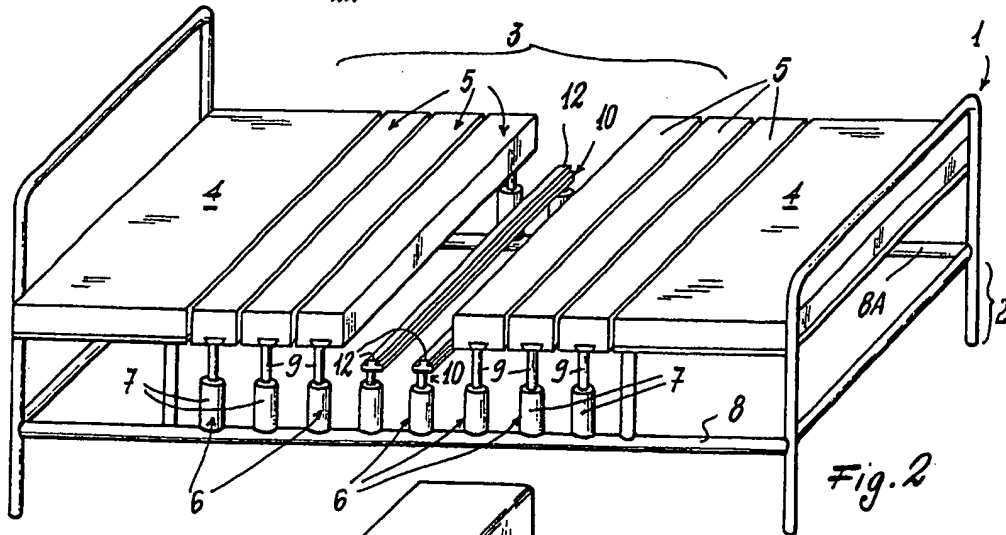
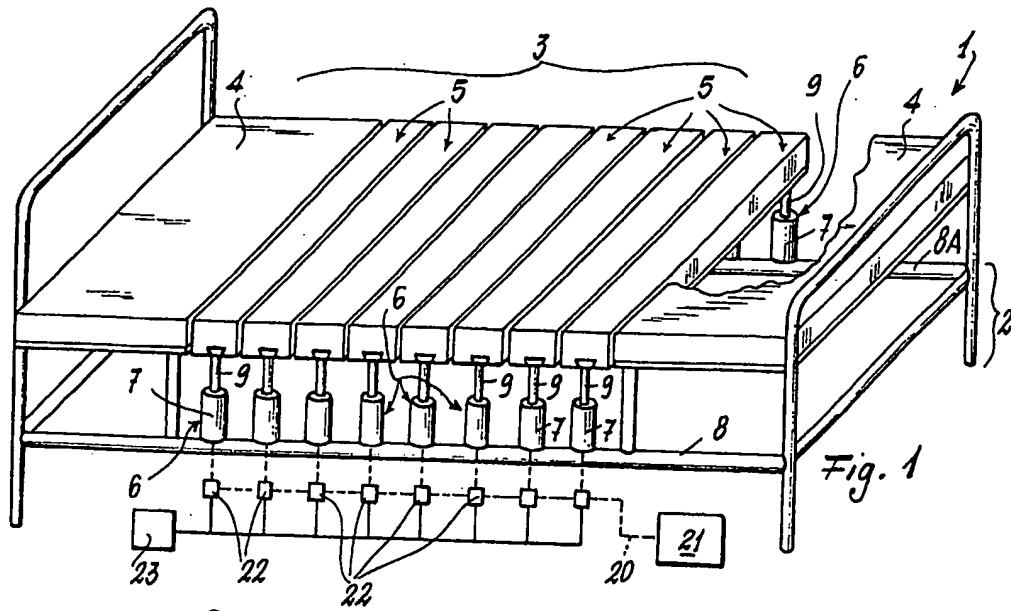
35

40

45

50

55



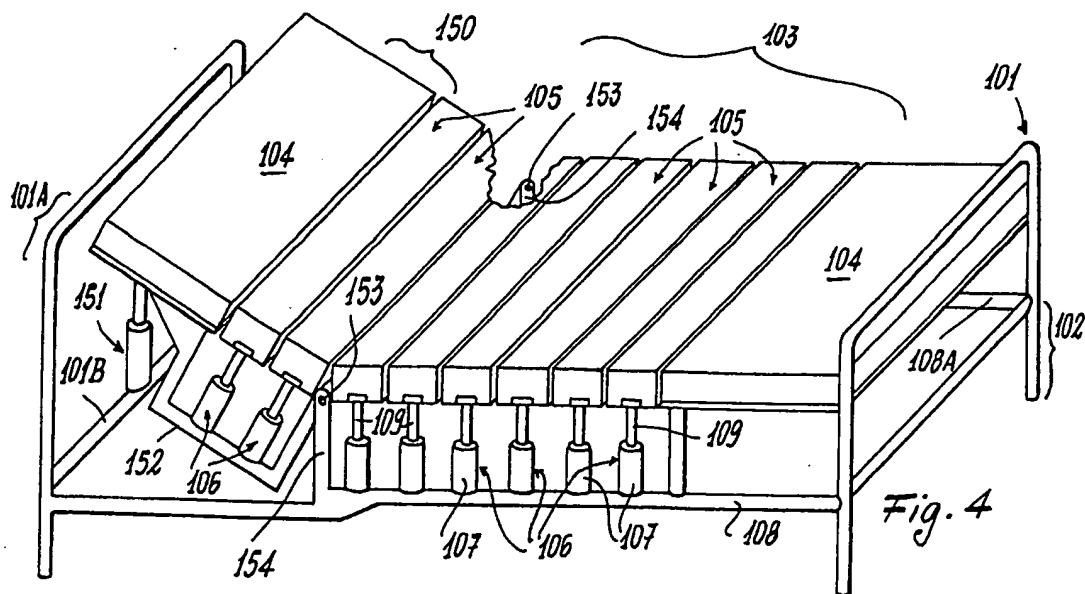
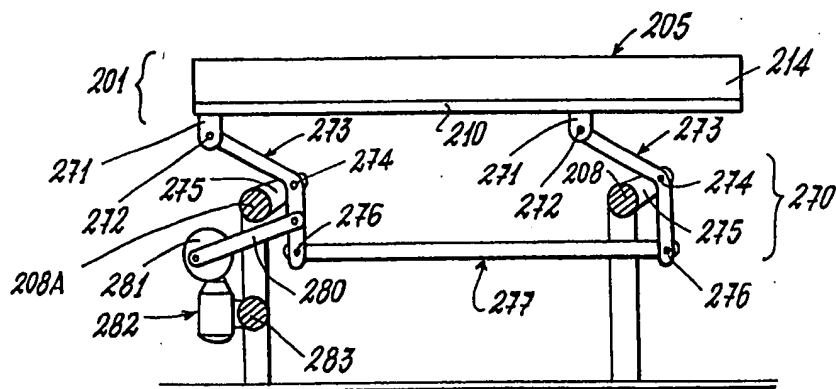


Fig. 4





European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 89 12 3172

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	GB-A- 1 053 (LUNN)(A.D. 1909) * Page 4, line 14 - page 5, line 54; figures 5-10 *	1,2,10	A 61 G 7/057
A	---	3	
X	FR-A-1 041 636 (LIEVRE) * Page 1, left-hand column, lines 10-15; abstract point 1; figures *	1	
X	---	1	
X	GB-A-2 015 872 (GIRGIS) * Page 2, lines 47-82; figure 4 *	1	
A	---	3,4	
A	DE-A-2 458 953 (MATSUURA) * Page 6, lines 26-30; page 7, lines 1-4; page 19, lines 16-30; page 20, lines 1-10; figure 4 *	5,9	
A	---	5,9	
A	EP-A-0 260 905 (KADISH) * Column 1, lines 24-32; column 2, lines 38-53; column 3, lines 1-12; column 4, lines 49-58; column 5, lines 1-14; figure 1 *	6,8	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
A	---	6,8	A 61 G A 47 C
A	GB-A-1 108 472 (EDGHILL EQUIPMENT) * Figures 1,2 *	7	
A	---	7	
A	GB-A-2 117 234 (OLDS) * Page 2, lines 2-7; figures 3-5 *		
A	-----		
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 09-03-1990	Examiner BAERT F.G.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	